Vol. LVII ... No. 18,482.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES.

SPLENDID WELCOME TO LONDON.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS FROM WINDSOR TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

NOW THE QUEEN LOOKED AS SHE PASSED THROUGH LIVING WALLS OF LOYAL AND CHEERING SUBJECTS-RECEPTIONS

AT THE PALACE-LONDON A CARNIVAL CITY.

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. London, June 21 .- King Carnival reigns in the Queen's Capital. Old London is in masquerade disguise, and is unrecognizable except at points where stately architecture, like that of the houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, defies with its noble sobriety the decorator's work. Through parrow streets, barricaded and stalled for to-morrow's bewildering pageant. rushes day and night a swollen torrent of sightseers. Business has been at a standstill for several days, and traffic in all the leading thoroughfares is blocked for hours at a time. Regulars and Volunteers have been marching in to their camping grounds all day, and with reinforcements received during the night and early this morning there will be a temporary garrison of fifty thousand for parading and lining the streets. Side shows are innumerable, and the blare of trumpets and rumble of drums can be

heard at every turn. These Jubilee scenes are heartly enjoyed by the vastest holiday assemblage ever known. It is the eve of a splendid fête of Imperialism which can hardly fail to light up the English imagination with a new glow of patriotic pride. ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

The Queen arrived at Paddington Station from Windsor at 12:30, having travelled by the new royal train. All the principal directors and officials were in one of the carriages, but apparently not as hostages to insure her safety. Supported by her lithe Indian servant she passed through parterres of flowers to her carriage with Empress Frederick, Princess Christian and Princess Henry of Battenberg. Halting at the platform outside the station to receive an address from parochial officials, her carriage passed on through Paddington to Hyde Park under an escort of Life Guards, the streets being lined with a regiment of Volunteers and walled all the way by dense masses of spectators. In Hyde Park there were double lines of carriages and a vast assemblage of sightseers, and Constitution Hill was thronged to the gates of the palace.

The Queen seemed old and infirm, but looked gracious and happy, and showed signs of unusual animation, bowing and smiling constantly. The Jubilee excitement is a tonic that brings freshness and color to her face. The spectators, who had been standing for hours waiting wearily for the arrival of the royal carriage, received her with splendid warmth and enthusiasm. It was a characteristic English welcome to royalty. Every one at first remained silent, apparently intent upon feasting his eyes with a glimpse of his gracious sovereign, which could be remembered, and then gave voice to his emotions in hearty cheering as the carriage rolled by. Only one interpretation could be put upon the demonstration-the sovereign was loved, honored and revered. One needs to witness a scene like this in order to understand how deep are the undertones of English loyalty, and what potency there is in the Queen's hold upon the hearts of her subjects.

RECEPTIONS AT THE PALACE.

After alighting at Buckingham Palace and having luncheon in her own apartments, the Queen held a series of receptions in Bow Drawing-room. Royal guests in Dr naval uniforms arrived first, and were entertained at luncheon in the supper-room adjoining the ballroom. There was no reigning monarch among the guests, but Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria is helr presumptive to a great throne, and there were in the gathering the Crown Princes of Italy, Bulgaria, Rumania, Montenegro, Siam, and also the heirs to many thrones of petty German principalities. There were princes from Belgium, Denmark, Saxony, Prussia, Portugal, Sweden, Persia, Japan, Egypt and many other courts. One of the most interesting figures was Prince Rupert of Bavaria, who is described by fanatical champions of the principle of a hereditary monarchy as a true Stuart, who should be on the English throne. Later the Queen received the Indian princes. who were presented by Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India.

Of fifty Governments officially represented at the Jubilee, about one-half sent princes, and the remainder special envoys distinguished for service in civil or military life. Those who had not been presented in the royal circle were next received on introduction by Lord Salisbury Among them were the Special Ambassadors and Envoys from the United States, France, Switzerland, China, Corea, the Netherlands, Spain, Turkey and thirteen Spanish-American countries. It was at this reception that President McKinley's letter was handed to the Queen. All the Special Ambassadors had luncheon in the supper-room of the palace with the royal guests. Their suites had been entertained in a great marquee called the Garden Vestibule. The Queen's Master of Ceremonies was in charge of all these receptions, which were attended in levée dress.

THE STATE BANQUET.

At 8:45 all the royal guests and the representatives of foreign States with the rank of Ambassador went to the State banquet in the palace. After 10 o'clock there was a reception in the ballroom, at which the Colonial Premiers were presented by Mr. Chamberlain, and the Indian princes and special envoys and other representative guests were welcomed by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family. All the great functionaries of the Queen's Household were present, and Yeomen of the Guard, with their beefeater hats and quaint costumes, were

on duty in the grand hall. Immense crowd of sightseers flanked the approaches to the gates of the palace to watch the arrival and departure of the guests, both after-

noon and evening. The Houses of Parliament adjourned to-day after voting an address of congratulation to the Queen. The Irish members again emphasized their protest against the outforst of popular rejoicing, in which they feel that that unhappy island, which has lost nearly half its population during the Victorian reign, cannot join. This is the one discordant note in the general chorus of holiday acclaim which is echoed by the press of the Continent, Berlin and St. Petersburg competing with Paris and Vienna in culogies on the character and public services of the I. N. F.

SEATS GOING BEGGING

RAPACIOUS SPECULATORS AND OMNIBUS COM-PANIES RECEIVE A SETBACK.

London, June 21 -- In spite of the enormous crowds in London, seats to view the procession to-morrow are almost going begging. Many of the

THE QUEEN IN HER CAPITAL also had a setback, and they in many cases to-day reduced prices to the regular rates.

GRAND STATE DINNER IN THE PALACE. THE QUEEN ENTERTAINS NINETY OF HER MOST DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

London, June 21 .- The Queen at 8:45 o'clock this evening entertained at dinner ninety of her most distinguished guests in the State supperroom at Buckingham Palace. Among those present were the Prince and Princess of Wales, with all the members of the royal family, the royal guests, the Envoys of States with the rank of Ambassadors, and the great officers of the household, who wore full court dress.

During the progress of the banquet music was discoursed by the band of the Royal Engineers. The suites of the Envoys and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance dined in the garden vestibule, the Yeomen of the Guard on duty in the grand hall and vestibule.

After the dinner the Queen proceeded from the grand salon to the ballroom to receive her guests, the Envoys and their suites, the Indian princes, the officers of the imperial forces and of the native Indian escorts, and the officers of

the Queen's German regiment.

The Colonial Premiers with their wives were presented to Her Majesty by Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the suites of royal and other guests were presented severally by their chiefs. The great officers of State attended in full court dress.

State attended in full court dress.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles and Ogden Mills were presented by the Queen's

RECIPIENTS OF JUBILEE HONORS. MANY WHO EXPECTED THEM WILL BE DISAP-

POINTED-CANADIANS REMEMBERED. London, June 21 .- The list of Jubilee honors is disappointing, as the names of many who

expected them are omitted. All the Colonial Premiers, W. E. H. Lecky, the historian, and Sir Herbert Maxwell, the author, have been made Privy Councillors; the Prince of Wales is made Grand Master and Principal Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath; an earldom is conferred upon Baron Egerton, of Tatten, and peerages are conferred upon the Earl of Glasgow, Viscount Downe, Justice Lopes, the Right Hop. Ion Trant Hamilton and Sir John

The Mayors of Leeds and Sheffleld are made Lord Mayors, and the Lord Mayor of London, George Faudel Phillips, is made a baronet.

Bancroft, the actor, is knighted, and the Chief Justices of Manitoba, Montreal and Ontario, Messrs. Taylor, Taggart-Tait and Hagerty, are knighted.

Sir John Blundell Maple is made a baronet, and the same honor is conferred upon Sir William MacCormac, M. D., president of the Royal College of Surgeons; on James Pender, eldes son of the late Sir John Pender, Member of Par liament for the Middle Division of Northamp-tenshire, and on Dr. Samuel Wilks, president of the Royal College of Physicians and Physician

Extraordinary to Her Majesty.

Wyke Bayliss, president of the Royal Society
of British Artists, and Professor William
Crookes, vice-president of the Royal Society, are made Knights, and Sir Francis Henry Jeune, president of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, is made a Knight Commander of the Bath.

The Duke of Connaught has been appointed

plonel of the Sixth Dragoons (Inniskillings), and trince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has been appointed a field marshal Louis Honore Frechette, for his services to

Canadian literature, has been made a Com-panion of the Order of St. Michael and St. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been ap-

pointed Admiral of the Fleet.

The Order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred upon Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Oliver The Order of Knight Commander of St. Michael

and St. George has been conferred upon Lleuten-ant-Governor G. A. Kirkpatrick of Ontario, C. Davies and Sandford Fleming. Deputy Minister J. M. Courtney, Auditor-Gen-

eral J. L. Macdougall and Deputy Postmaster White have been made Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Sir Donald Smith, the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been elevated to the peer-

age.
"The Times" and all the morning papers contain long telegrams from all the scribing the cithusiasm in connection with the Jubilee fêtes. The editorials express a rather quiet satisfaction over the Jubilee honors, though the Liberal organs betray some measure of disappointment. Literature is practically ignored. There is unanimous approval, however, of the honors conferred upon Colonial statesmen, and this is especially keen in the case of Mr. Laurier. The admission of the Premiers to the Privy Council is regarded as a sort of recognition of the right of the Colonies to share in the Im-The Daily Chronicle" says: "If, as we believe

Mr. Chamberlain's idea, we heartily

GIFTS FROM HER CHILDREN. TOKENS OF FAMILY AFFECTION RECEIVED BY THE VENERABLE QUEEN,

London, June 21.-The Princess of Wales, the of Fife, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark and the Princess Victoria have jointly presented the Queen with a broach, consisting of one very large white diamond encircled with a diamond row. arge white diamond encircled with a diamond row. The Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Duke and The Duke and Duchess of Coburg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Marquis and Marchioness of Lorne the Duchess of Albany and Princess Henry of Battenberg, have united in a gift to Her Majesty of a long chain of diamond links, with an imperia crown in the centre, bearing on one side the date 1857 and on the other 1897. The dates are in brill-tants

iants.

The royal household presents the Queen with a large brooch of fine brilliants, having in the centre an exceptionally lustrous pearl, with a fine drop-shaped pearl and chain of brilliants attaching, to match the Jubilee neckince presented her in 1887 by the Daughters of the Empire.

PARLIAMENT'S CONGRATULATIONS. IRISH MEMBERS OF COMMONS REFUSE TO MAKE

THEM UNANIMOUS. London, June 21.-The House of Commons was crowded to-day when the First Lord of the Treas ury and Government leader, A. J. Balfour, moved, and Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, seconded, an address of congratulation to the Queen upon the sixtleth anniversary of he sion to the throne. John Dillon, chairman of the Irish Parliamentary party, protested in vehe-ment language. He explained that the attitude of himself and his party was that they would not vote in favor of an amendment, but would vote against the adoption of the address, in which the rish could not share.

John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, amid laugh ter from the Conservatives and Unionists, moved an amendment to the address and caused an anian amendment to the address and caused an animated scene. Mr. Redmond protested against Great Britain's rule in Ireland, and asked the House to adopt an amendment to the effect that it deemed it to be its duty to place on record that during the sixty years of Her Majesty's reign Ireland has suffered grievously from famine, depopulation, poverty and the continued suspension of constitutional liberties, with the result that the Irish are discontented and disaffected and unable to join in the celebration.

James O'Kelly, Parnellite, member for North Roscommon, seconded the motion.

Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected by a your of 435 to 7

r. Reamond's amendment was rejected by a of 435 to 7 as address of congratulation to Her Majesty then adopted by a vote of 455 to 44, hen the amendment was put the Anti-Parnell-left the house, but they returned for the main tion, and, on the Speaker saying "The aves it," the Anti-Parnellites shouted loudly: "The noes have it." whereupon a vote had to be taken.
Mr. Baifour then moved that the address be presented to the Queen by the whole House, to which John J. Claney. Parnellite, member for the North Division of Dublin County, said that, after what had occurred, the motion was absurd and an absolute untruth.

A vote was then taken.

A vote was then taken, and it resulted in the adoption of Mr. Balfour's motion by 411 ayes to 41 noes.

In the House of Lords the Government benches were crowded, though there were fewer peers present on the Opposition benches. There were namy peeresses present in the galleries set apart for them, and the Archbishop of Finland and a number of indian princes were in the other galleries.

eity syndicates to-day are distributing seats gratis

among their disappointed shareholders.

The rapacity of the orribus companies, which
seaterday trebled the amount of their fares, has

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S LETTER DE-LIVERED TO THE QUEEN.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS RECEIVED BY HER MAJESTY IN BUCK-INGHAM PALACE.

Lordon, June 21.-The United States Special Ambassador to the Jubilee, Whitelaw Reid; General Nelson A Miles, U. S. A.; Rear-Admiral J. N. Miller, U. S. N., and the other members of the United States Special Embassy reached Buckingham Palace a few minutes after 2 o'clock this afternoon. They all wore evening dress, with the exception of the American officers, and the republican simplicity of their attire was in startling contrast with the brilliancy of the uniforms around them. The American party was received by the Master of Ceremonies, and was conducted by one of the Queen's equerries to a marquee in the gardens, where luncheon was served. Mr. Reid, however, did not go to the garden, but was escorted to the State supper-room, only his suite being entertained in the marquee. Mr. Reid was received by the Prince of Wales in the most cordial manner.

Those of the party who did not wander about the palace chatted for a while after luncheon

in the smoking-room. At 3:50 o'clock the Special Ambassadors stood in line and went singly to the audience-room, to which they were conducted by Colonel the Hon. Sir William James Colville, the Master of Ceremonies. The Bow Drawing-Room, in which they were received, is a large room heavily ornamented with gilt and hung with silk. Two yeomen of the Guard were on duty at the door.

The Queen was dressed in black, wore a widow's cap, the ribbon of the Order of the Garter and insignia of other orders. She sat in a gilded chair near the centre of the room, the Prince of Wales standing immediately behind her. At her right hand was the Princess of Wales, and others of the royal family were near Her Majesty or scattered about the room. THE PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The Duke of Auerstadt and the Duke of Sotomayor, representing respectively France and Spain, preceded the United States Special Ambassador, Mr. Reid, who was third, and was followed by the Papal Envoy, Monsignor Sambucetti. All presented their letters with the lowest obeisance. The Queen took each letter, and smilingly addressed two or three sentences of thanks and compliments to each Ambassador and the Papal Envoy. Mr. Reid was received in the most cordial manner possible. The following is the text of the personal letter to Queen Victoria which was delivered to her by Mr. Reid:

which was derivered to her by Mr. Reid:

To Her Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India.

Great and Good Friend: In the name and on behalf of the people of the United States, I present their sincere felicitations upon the sixtleth anniversary of Your Majesty's accession to the crown of Great Britain.

I express the sentiments of my fellow-citizens in wishing for your people the prolongation of a reign illustrious and marked by advance in science, arts and popular well-being. On behalf of my countrymen, I wish particularly to recog-nize your friendship for the United States and your love of peace exemplified upon important

occasions.

It is pleasing to acknowledge the debt of gratitude and respect due to your personal virtues. May your life be prolonged, and peace, honor and prosperity bless the people over whom you have been called to rule. May liberty flourish throughout your Empire under just and equal laws, and your Government continue strong in the affections of all who live under it.

And I pray God to have Your Majesty in His holy keeping. Your good friend. holy keeping. Your good friend, WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of State. it Washington this 28th day of May,

The Queen expressed her sincere thanks to President McKinley and to "the great Nation of " After Mr. Reld had retired he strolled about the palace a little and went home at 4:15 o'clock.

Queen Victoria looked very well, indeed, and seemed to be entirely pleased and interested in everything. She impressed all the foreign representatives with the sincerity of her thanks for the national compliments paid to her. FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS REPRESENTED

In addition to the United States Special Embassy, the foreign representatives presented in cluded General Dayoust, Duke of Auerstadt Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, repre senting France, and two French Generals of Division, one of them specially representing President Faure; M. Crozier, Chief of the Protocol, and a brilliant staff of French officers; Prince Albert of Prussia, the Prince Regent of Brunswick, and a staff of eight general officers, representing the Emperor of Germany; Duke Albert of Würtemburg, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Grand-dukes and Grand-duchesses of Hesse and Grand-dukes and Grand-duchesses of Hesse and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langen; g, and the Hereditary Prince and Princess of axe-Coburg-Gotha, representing the integral portions of the German Empire. Russia was represented by their Imperial Highnesses the Grand-duke Sergius and the Grand-duchess Elizabeth Feodrowna and large suites. The Archduke Francis Ferdinand, Heir Presumptive to the throne of Austria, represented the Austro-Hungarian cis Ferdinand, Heir Presumptive to the throne of Austria, represented the Austro-Hungarian Empire, accompanied by a number of princes. Italy sent to represent her their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Naples, and Sweden and Norway was represented by Prince Eugene, the fourth son of King Oscar. Prince Ferdinand represented Bulgaria. He was accompanied by the Princess and their suites. Rumania was represented by its Prince and Princess, and Crown Prince Danilo represented Montenegro. Prince Charles de Ligne represented Belgium. Charles de Ligne represented Belgium The Duke of Oporto, brother of King Charles represented Portugal, and the Duke of Sotomayor represented Portugal, and the Duke of Sotomayor represented Spain. M. Baucart, formerly President of the Republic, represented Switzerland, Egypt was represented by the Khedive's brother, Prince Mohammed Ali Khan. Turkey was represented by her Grand Master of Ceremonies, Munir Pacha, and Persia was represented by Emir Khan. Holland was represented by Counts Vor. Lynden and Bylandt, and Luxemburg by its hereditary Grand-duke. Crown Prince Washit represented Siam. Japan was represented Mahit represented Siam. Japan was represented by His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa and a large suite, including the Marquis Ito. Corea was represented by His Excellency Min Yong i a large suite, and China by ninetee of high rank, headed by Chan Tin Huen, the Special Envey of the Emperor of China. Mexico was represented by Don Antonio Oelis, the Mexican Minister and the greater Republic of Central America by Señor Medina. Guatemala, Brazil, Peru, Chili, and, in fact,

practically every country in the world, was represented. The Pope sent a representative in the person of Monsignor Cesare Sambucetti, Titular Archbishop of Corinth and Canon of St. Mary Majoris. Prince Waldemar represented Den-

After Her Majesty had received the foreign representatives, she received a host of Indian princes, who were introduced by Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, who was assisted by his political aide-de-camp.

The envoys were conducted to Her Majesty's presence by the Queen's master of ceremonies, and were introduced by the Marquis of Salisbury,

FIGHTING IN DUBLIN STREETS. LOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS OVERCOME AND DECO RATIONS TORN DOWN.

the Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs

Dublin, June 21.-At a meeting held near College Green to-day, in connection with the Jubilee, a black banner was displayed bearing the statement; During Victoria's reign one and a half millions of people have starved in this island, three millions have been evicted and four millions have been compelled to emigrate."
A hody of undergraduates who marched out from

Continued on Seventh Page.

THE MESSAGE FROM AMERICA. ORDNANCE STORES BURNED.

A FIERCE FIGHT WITH FIRE IN THE NAVY YARD IN BROOKLYN.

BUILDING NO. 13 PARTIALLY DESTROYED-A BRILLIANT SPECTACLE WHICH ATTRACTED GREAT CROWDS-FIREBOATS, ENGINES AND BUCKET BRIGADES KEPT

BUSY FOR HOURS - LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$90,000.

A lively fire broke out about 9:30 o'clock last evening in building No. 13, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, which occupied the entire block between Second and Third sts. and Chauncey and Perry aves. The fire was fought vigorously by crews from the Brooklyn Fire Department, six hundred sailors from the ships now at the yard and three hundred marines, but in spite of the best efforts of all these non the building was partially destroyed and all its contents seriously damaged. The estimated losses were \$50,-000 on the building and \$40,000 on the contents, but it was impossible to get exact figures. There was no insurance or the property.

The first alarm was turned in by Policeman T. F. Conroy, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who saw the blaze from York-st. He turned in the alarm at Hudson and York sts., and two more alarms were sent in in quick succession. At the same time Conroy gave the alarm to the marines at the York-st. gate.

Inside the yard Captain Sperry, of the equipment department, was the first to see the blaze. The fire bells were immediately sounded on board the Vermont, the Maine, the Indiana, the Detroit, and the monitors Puritan and the Terror. After falling into their stations, the men picked

up their buckets and rushed off in squads to the scene of the fire. They arrived about the time the fire engines rolled into their places. Nine engines responded to the alarm, but only four were able to work because of the scant supply of water. The fireboats Seth Low and David A. Boody were called from their piers, and soon had streams at work on the fire, doing the lion's share of the work, and, according to Chief Engineer Dale and Fire Marshal Brymer, the entire building would have been destroyed had it not been for their efficiency. At one time the Boody was supplying seven streams of water, the hose having been taken from the five engines not in use and attached to the boat.

GOOD WORK BY SAILORS.

The fire worked rapidly from the rear of the building through the top floor to the front, and descended to the second floor only in the rear. While the firemen were pouring water on the roof and into the upper windows the tars were working hard removing the stores from the ground floor. The work of the sailor boys was the most interesting feature of the fire exhibition. Clad only in their loose trousers and their blue jackets, many of them without caps or shoes, they rushed into the burning building, seized the large boxes and pieces of machinery and pulled them out amid showers of cinders and the steady downpour of dirty water from the floors above. In front of the building, while all this was going on, stood a bucket brigade ready for work at a minute's notice, but destined to have little to do in fighting the flames Squads of marines were marching here and there, but they allowed the policemen to do most of the work of clearing the way for the firemen. This was not a difficult job, as only those were allowed to enter the yard who could show a good reason for being there.

Commodore Bunce was early on hand, clad in citizen's garb. He was consulted frequently by his officers, and held several conferences with Fire Marshal Brymer. He was also besieged by the reporters with questions as to the cause of the blaze, and everything else about it, but he had little to say to them Civil Engineer Menomanders of the warships and monitors.

The Navy Yard depends entirely on the city of Brooklyn to fight its fires, but it is a singular fact that building No. 13 had only yesterday been equipped with a full set of fire apparatus, including hose and buckets, but none of these could be used last night.

Across Perry-ave. from building No. 13 is building No. 12, a low structure, containing 7,000 gallons of oil. Cinders from the burning building began to fall in showers on the roof of No. 12, and Fire Marshal Brymer immediately detailed two forces of men to keep the roof wet The sallors also assisted here, forming a bucket brigade, and making ready to set upon the first flame that appeared. But the work of the fire-nen was effective in keeping the fire away from building and its contents.

After working at the blaze for fully an hour the firemen gained control of it before it had done much damage to the lower floor. The roof fell in from end to end, and the top floor and part of the floor below it were completely eaten out. By 11:45 the fire was out, except for a feeble blaze here and there, but several lines of hose were kept trained on the ruins until after midnight. The sailors were sent back to their quarters a squad at a time, and the extra de-tails of marines were also relieved of duty, leav-ing a few special policemen and the regular night guard to keep watch.

MANY GUNS DESTROYED.

The building, which was of brick and three stories high, was erected between thirty-five and forty years ago. It was one of the largest in the yard, having a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 250 feet. On the ground floor were workshops, with supplies of various kinds, many of which were kept in large boxes. or which were kept in large ookes. In one con-ner was a pile of empty Whitehead torpedoes, which were to have been shipped to Newport to-day. On the second and third floors was a vast quantity of ordnance stores of all kinds, including gun carriages.

The most valuable articles probably were about three hundred and fifty six-millimetre 30-calibre Lee rifles, of the new Navy pat-tern. Captain G. F. Elliott, of the Marine Corps, had yesterday issued 325 of these guns for immediate use, and 3,000 had been issued within the last ten days. The building contained within the last ten days. The building contained also a lot of old guns recently exchanged for new ones by the Essex, Alliance and other vessels, and many larger guns of the Hotchkiss, Gardner and Nordenfeldt patterns. On the top floor were supplies of small arms and equipments, including cartridge-belts, knapsacks and other utensils, and a quantity of shavings and light wood made by the carpenters, who had been at work on cabinet work.

Like the Ellis Island fire, the blaze attracted attention all over the city. Several thousand

Like the Ellis Island fire, the blaze attracted attention all over the city. Several thousand people from the lower portion of the city, attracted either by the blaze or by the fire engines, rushed down to the yard wall, where they were held in check by the marines on guard. Those streets near the yard from which any view could be obtained of the fire were crowded for several blocks back, and the house-took and windows in the neighborhood were contops and windows in the neighborhood were covered and filled with sightseers.

There was some dispute as to whether there There was some dispute as to whether there were any explosives in the building, Commodore Bunce and his subordinates declaring that there was absolutely nothing of the sort except such as may have been left there by the painters. Chief Dale of the Fire Department said that in the early part of the fire several small cartridges exploded. The rules of the Navy Department prohibit the storage of any explosives in the yard, and if a tugboat comes in with powder on board it is promptly ordered out of the yard. Some of the officers said that the only explosives in the yard last hight were a few rifle

the yard. Some of the officers said that the only explosives in the yard last night were a few rifle cartridges at the Cob Dock Commodore Bunce said late last night that a full investigation of the cause of the blaze would full investigation of the cause of the blaze would be ordered immediately. One question to be asked will be as to the whereabouts of the ma-rine on guard near the building when the fire broke out. As far as could be learned last night he had no part in giving the alarm, while it is natural to suppose that the first warning should

have come from him. FIRE! "UNEXCELLED FIREWORKS." Order

KILLING FROST IN THIS STATE.

DAMAGE TO CROPS REPORTED FROM SULLIVAN AND LIVINGSTON COUNTIES.

Middletown, N. Y., June 21.-There was a heavy frost in Sullivan County last night. Considerable damage was done to crops. Rochester, June 21.-A dispatch to "The Post-Express" from Dansville says a heavy frost last night caused much damage to fruit and vegetables

HANNA INSISTS ON LEADING.

A STORM BREWING IN TOLEDO ON THE EVE OF

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. Toledo, Ohio, June 21 (Special).-Ohio Republicans are gathering for what promises to be a remarkable convention. Usually there is an animated contest for nominations. This time almost the entire ticket will be made up of renominations. Governor Bushnell has no opposition. Up to to-night there has been no opposition to the indorsement of M. A. Hanna as a candidate for Senator. On the question of platform there is no dispute except as to the Cuban resolution. Some want to indorse extreme views, and others want no more than was adopted in the National Convention at St. Louis.

The convention will meet at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the armory. Only a temporary organizan will be effected on the first day. Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor will be temporary chairman. His speech is expected to embody the views of President McKinley. The convention's commit tees will meet to-morrow night, and in their work is the real interest of the gathering this year.

Senator Hanna, who has demanded an indorsement for Senetor, wants also to control the entire campaign in the State. He is not willing to let Governor Bushnell name he chairman of the Ex-Committee. There is some resentment among Bushnell's supporters, and to-night there is a threat that Hanna will not get a unanimous Indorsement if he does not permit Bushnell to se lect Charles L. Kurtz as chair nan. Kurtz was chairman last year. Kurtz arrived with Bushnell to-night and is defiant. Charles Dick, Hanna's manager, insists that Kurtz shall be turned down It is threatened that Governor Bushnell will resign fron, the ticket if Kurtz is not rechosen.

BAR IRON PRICE ADVANCED.

ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE REVIVAL OF IN-DUSTRY-EFFECT ON THE WAGE SCALE.

Pittsburg, June 21.-An advance of five cents per 00 pounds on bar iron was announced in iron and This is the first tensteel circles this morning. dency toward recuperation that bar iron has shown for months. During the last few weeks prices reached almost the lowest level known in the his tory of the industry.

The advance noted to-day, although small, is of extreme importance, coming as it does on the eve of the conference on the bar iron wage scale. A few more such movements would be of material aid to the Conference Committee of the Amalgamated Association, and would go a great way toward influencing the manufacturers to look with favor on the request for last year's wages.

RAILWAY SHOPS ON FULL TIME. Minneapolis, June 21.-The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad shops in this city, which have been running on reduced time since November last, are to run on full time beginning next Monday. About two thousand workmen are affected by the orders just issued, and the payroll will be increased from \$20,000 to \$40,000 monthly.

DR. DAVID H. GREER FOR BISHOP.

LIKELY TO BE ELECTED TO-DAY AS COADJUTOR TO THE BISHOP OF RHODE ISLAND. Providence, June 21 (Special).-An adjourned sesth annual Episcopal Convention of the

Rhode Island Diocese will be held to-morrow at the Church of the Redeemer for the purpose of ele a Bishop coadjutor to assist the aged and infirm Bishop Clark. The Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of New-York, formerly of Grace Church, Providence, will in all probability be elected, although there are several other candidates. Dr. Greer is the choice of a majority of the laymen, and thirty votes from the clergy are claimed for him. The candidate next in favor is the Rev. Charles H. Brent, of St. Stephen's Church, Boston. Dr. Brent is a High Churchman.

A RACE FOR A DROWNING WOMAN.

SAVED FROM SUICIDE BY A POLICEMAN'S BRAVE ACT.

Policeman Michael Donlan, of the East Twentysecond-st, station, last night bravely plunged into the East River and rescued a drow who had tried to kill herself. She is Dora Miller, of No. 43 Fourth-ave., College Point, Long Island, a German woman, forty-one years old. About 9 p. m, the erew of the schooner Manhattan, which is lying in the slip at Twenty-first-st., noticed a woman wandering about the plers and acting in

After a while screams were heard, and the crew was aroused. Jesse Peterson, one of the sailors, called to Edward Schneider, another sailor, and together they lowered a boat and rowed from Twenty-first to Twenty-second-st. They could hear the eries of the woman as she drifted upstream with the strong tide, and occasionally, as a gleam from some of the electric lights along the piers

struck the water, they could see her.
On the pier at Twenty-second-st. they saw the On the pier at Twenty-second-st, they saw the dark shadow of a man leaning forward over the pier. As the boat got abreast he ordered the saliors to halt. "I am an officer of the city of New-York. Bring that boat bere until I rescue that woman," he called. The two sailors quickly pulled over for the policeman, who was Donian. They did not come fast enough, and time was preclous. The officer plunged off the high pier into the rushing tide, and swam to the boat. He was soon aboard, and the boat shot over the water. At Twenty-third-st, the woman was found still affoat, supported by her clothing. As the rescuers pulled alongside of the would-be suicide she spoke to them in German, begging to be left alone, saying that she did not want to live. "I have had so much trouble. Please let me die," she begged.

Policeman Donian caught the woman by the hair and pulled her into the boat. He then ordered the sailors to pull to the Twenty-third-st, pier, and when this was reached the woman was unconscious. She was taken to Bellevue immediately upon the arrival of an ambulance. It is thought she will recover.

A CAR HORSE IN A TRENCH.

LOTS OF EXCITEMENT ON THE BOULEVARD WHILE POLICEMEN AND CYCLISTS

GET HIM OUT.

There is a trench ten feet deep where a sewer is being placed alongside of the cartracks at Fifty-ninth-st. and the Boulevard. Last night an Eighth-ave, car was close to this trench when a bicycle rider, a woman wearing a bright red dersey, went by. One of the horses stopped, and then deliberately stepped from the track and dropped into the trench. Immediately there was excitement of various kinds. The twelve passen gers yelled when they felt the jerk on the car; the second horse pitched about in a wild effort to keep out of the trench; the driver shouted for help as he tugged at the lines, and bicyclists swarmed from every direction.

Policeman Esterbrook got to the trench on a run, and in about five seconds had cut the traces and allowed the horse to drop to the bottom of the trench. Inspector Harley and Patrolman Me-Mann arrived a few minutes later. Then the horse which had caused the trouble was beneath the surface of the street, kicking hard at the confines of his open grave. The inspector at once sent to the West Forty-seventh-st, station for a dozen policemen to keep the crowd back, while a mes-senger hurried off to the car stables to get help and a derrick.

senger hurried of the car stables to get help and a derrick.

The crowd got larger every minute. The street was blocked, with every few feet a colored light that told where a bicycle stood, and when the men from the stables reached the trench with biankets, bandages and ropes, the police had all they could do to keep the crowds back. The horse was binnofoided and his legs tied up. Then six men and four policemen took hold of the ropes which had been passed under the animal's body, and with a great many shouts and directions from the bleyclists the horse was raised to the street. He was uninjured, and went on with the car after there had been a block on the line for thirty minutes.

utes.

Ten minutes after the horse was out of the hole the derrick arrived. Bar Harbor, Me.—Splendid cottage for lease, ad-joins famous "Louisburg." Address J. Butler, "Brunswick." Boston.—(Advt.

PRICE THREE CENTS. FINAL VOTE NOT FAR OFF.

UNPRECEDENTED PROGRESS MADE ON

THE TARIFF BILL YESTERDAY. ONLY THE WOOL SILK AND TOBACCO SCHEDULES.

RECIPROCITY AND INTERNAL REVENUE PRO-

VISIONS REMAIN TO BE CONSIDERED-AN AGREEMENT ON WOOL DUTIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, June 21.-The Senate to-day broke all records of progress with this or any other Tariff bill of recent date, disposing in five hours of fifty-six additional pages of the pending measure. The ground covered included the last two schedules of the dutiable list-pulp. papers, books and sundries-and the entire free list. To-day's creditable feat leaves only the three schedules already passed over-tobacco, wool and woollens and silks-and the internal revenue and reciprocity sections of the bill to be considered. A week will therefore probably be ample time in which to finish the work in Committee of the Whole, and it is generally

agreed to-night that a final vote will be reached

on the pending measure before June 30.

The prospect of an early vote has been noticeably brightened by the compromise agreement on the rates on raw wools announced by the Finance Committee to-night. The committee has yielded so far to the pressure for higher duties, coming chiefly from Western Senators, as to restore within a cent the House rates on wools of the first and second classes. On firstclass wools the duty is to be put at 10 cents a pound, and on second-class at 11 cents. Wools of the third class, valued at more than 10 cents a pound, are to pay 8 cents, instead of 7 cents; those valued at 10 cents or less are to pay 4 cents, as in the original Senate revision. These concessions will probably quiet existing differences on the Republican side of the chamber and guarantee the prompt acceptance by the Senate of the an ended schedules.

A similar compromise has been arranged on the rates on tobacco wrappers and fillers, so that the Finance Committee will have fair sailing with what remains of the dutiable list. A party caucus may have to be held, however, to pass on the increased beer tax and other internal revenue features of the bill.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. PAPER AND SUNDRIES SCHEDULES AND THE FREE LIST FINISHED.

Washington, June 21 .- At the opening of the Senate's session to-day Mr. Allison, in charge of the Tariff bill, said that it had been expected to go on to-day with the wool schedule, but he asked consent that this go over until to-morrow, and that the Senate proceed to-day with Schedule M. relating to pulp, paper and books. There was a whispered conference between Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, and Mr. Allison, and, no objection being made, consideration of the paper schedule pro-

ceeded. On the first paragraph (390) Mr. Vest moved to strike out the committee amendment providing a retaliatory duty on wood pulp coming from countries imposing an export duty on wood pulp. motion was rejected and the paragraph agreed to

as reported. On motion of Mr. Allison Paragraph 392 was amended so as to read: "Printing paper, unsized, sized or glued, suitable only for books and news-papers, 15 per cent ad valorem; provided that no such paper shall pay a less rate of duty than three of one cent per pound." The proviso is a

new feature. In Paragraph 293, relating to papers known as copying papers, etc. a new committee amendment was inserted, including "bibulous paper." The rate of the committee amendment on these papers weighing over six and not over ten pounds to the ream, and letter-copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, was changed from four cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem to five cents a pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Surface-coated papers went over at the request of Mr. Allison.

The committee amendment striking out Paraaph 335, envelopes, was agreed to; also the several paragraphs substituted by the committee on various classes of manufactured paper, viz.: Paragraph 295a, lithographic prints from stone, etc.; Paragraph 395b, writing, letter, note paper, etc.; Paragraph 355c, paper hangings, etc.; Paragraph 395d, books of all kinds not specially provided for. On Paragraph 395e, relating to envelopes, plain, 25 per cent; if bordered, etc., 30 per cent, a new committee provision was added, as follows: "If made from tissue parchment paper, 35 per cent ad valorem." A new committee paragraph was added to be known as 395f, providing: "Photograph, autograph and scrap albums, 35 per cent ad valorem. Playing cards (Paragraph 398), 20 cents a pack and 20 per cent ad valorem, was agreed to as reported; also Paragraph 299, manufactured paper not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent ad valorem. This concluded the paper schedule, which had been con-

sidered in thirty-five minutes. THE SUNDRIES SCHEDULE.

In Schedule N. sundries, Paragraph 400 (beads of all kinds), Paragraph 401 (braids, etc.), Paragraph 402 (rair brushes), and Paragraph 40214 (bristles, etc.), were agreed to as reported. The paragraph relating to button and button forms was changed in phraseology. A new paragraph, to be known as 402%, was agreed to, providing duties on trousers' buckles, varying from 5 cents to 15 cents per hundred, according to grade, and a uniform ad valorem of 15 per cent. In the paragraph on buttons of various kinds the clause referring to buttons of bone was made to include "steel trousers' buttons" at one-fourth cent per line per gross. important paragraph on coal went over at the request of Mr. Allison. The paragraph on corks was amended on motion of Mr. Allison, making manufactured corks over three-fourths inch in diameter 15 cents a pound and three-fourths inches and less in diameter 25 cents a pound.

Mr. White moved to strike out the entire para

graph. Disagreed to. Paragraphs 407 to 412, inclusive, were agreed to as reported. Matches caused something of a contest. Mr. Allison moved to disagree to the committee amendment of 20 per cent ad valorem and to agree to the House rates, with changes making the rate 8 cents per gross boxes, in place of 10 cents, and three-fourths of a cent per thousand

when imported in bulk, in place of one cent. Mr. Vest and Mr. Gray opposed the rates, the latter saying that the business was enormously

Mr. Allison explained that the change from ad valorem to specific was made on the recommendation of Treasury experts, and that the rates in part offset the advance on the raw materials, cluding lumber. In response to the suggestion of a match trust, Mr. Allison said there were from thirty to thirty-five independent match companies. One of the concerns had recently established a factory in Liverpool, and if the business was to be retained in this country the rates proposed must be given as a means of sustaining the American industry,

In reply, Mr. Smith said that he had a letter from the proprietor of a large match concern at Camden, N. J., saying no increase of duty was desired and that the increase was in the interest of the Diamond Match Trust.

Mr. Allison responded by reading from the hearing before the Ways and Means Committee, showing that the match factories there, except the one

ing that the match factories there, except the one aliaded to by Mr. Smith, desired increased rates. He said it was evident there was a division on the match question in New-Jersey.

The changes proposed by Mr. Allison were agreed to, and Mr. White then moved to substitute 20 per cent ad valorem. Disagreed to—20 to 26.

On Paragraph 44, percussion caps, etc., Mr. Vest moved to reduce the rate on blasting caps from \$2.36 to \$2.07 (the Wilson rate) per 1,000 caps. Rejected.

pected.

Mr. Pettigrew moved to add a clause fixing the rate on safety fuse at 10 per cent. He said these fuses were used in mining operations, and that the article was controlled by a trust. He submitted letters and statements showing the extent of the alleged fitse trust and its division of territory and purpose, he said, of plundering the country. Mr. Pettigrew said he proposed to place Senators from the mining States on record, to see if they favored giving this bonus to the trust as against the miners.

Mr. Wilson, of Washington, remarked that the mining company and not miner paid for the fuse. Mr. Pettigrew answered that thousands of miners